

## Shultz Is Positive on Soviet Arms Offers

By Matthew C. Quinn  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that Soviet arms-control proposals have substance and he has been made privately positive by the Soviet position.

"And in some cases," he added, "proposals have been made privately rather than through the press. So I personally think that's a good sign."

Mr. Shultz also took issue with statements that President Ronald Reagan had declared the unratified SALT-2 nuclear arms agreement with Moscow "dead."

"He didn't say that," Mr. Shultz told one journalist. "He didn't use that word. However, I think the point is that the president has sought to shift gears and to substitute one form of restraint for another."

Mr. Reagan said in late May that the United States planned to end the limits of the treaty later this year.

Mr. Shultz said that the United States would not be bound by the pact and would not pressure "strategic parity." He said the Soviet response would be "proportionate," but he would not elaborate.

"The Soviet Union would not be able to remain a passive onlooker," he said in a news conference at the end of the meeting.

He said that should Mr. Reagan reverse his decision, "it certainly enhances the prospects not only for relations in general, but for the summit meeting in particular."

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See REAGAN, Page 6

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## Botha Meets With Tutu As Detentions Reach 1,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CAPE TOWN — President P. W. Botha met Friday with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, Nobel peace laureate and a moderate anti-apartheid activist, two days after the government imposed a state of emergency in an effort to quell black unrest. It was the first meeting between the two in six years.

After the meeting the bishop sharply criticized the government's clampdown, which was declared Wednesday at midnight.

"This is not likely to help restore law and order and peace and calm," Bishop Tutu said of the curbs at a press conference. "If we have any calm, it will be a brittle, it will be superficial, it will be hollow, and at the slightest change, it will be broken again."

Reports from South Africa on Friday put detentions under the state of emergency at between 1,000 and 2,000.

State-run television said Friday that 1,000 people had been detained under the state of emergency, but the pre-government daily Citizen reported 2,000.

Security officials said that seven persons had died in violent incidents since the emergency was declared, but added that the new regulations had already reduced "vandalism" in black townships.

The reasons for Bishop Tutu's 90-minute meeting with Mr. Botha, his longtime political enemy, were not disclosed.

The bishop, who is archbishop of Cape Town, described the meeting as surprising. He said that he and Mr. Botha had agreed on the importance of Christianity and on opposing Communism.

The government has defended the emergency, saying Communism is a threat to the country.

inspired opponents of the government plan to use the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising to launch mass protests, guerrilla violence and sabotage. At least 570 persons died during the Soweto violence 10 years ago.

In the continuing effort to stem black dissent, police toured newspaper offices in Johannesburg Friday, seizing copies of two anti-apartheid newspapers.

The targets were the black mass media. The Sowetan, and the Weekly Mail, whose printing works were raided on Thursday night by heavily armed police.

The white business community, meanwhile, reacted sharply to the state of emergency declaration. The Associated Chambers of Commerce said the decree was a severe setback for efforts to resolve the race crisis through negotiation.

The Federation of Industries said that it "disassociates itself from the strategy of political repression and economic isolationism to which the government is evidently committed."

Businessmen fear that a planned strike away from work next Monday might be prolonged by the government's action. Several international corporations, including Colgate, Palmolive, Coca-Cola, Borden, Kodak, British Petroleum and Shell have given their workers the day off.

Bishop Tutu said he disagreed with the government's ban on meetings to commemorate the anniversary of when police first on black student demonstrators in Johannesburg.

See TUTU, Page 6



Bishop Tutu after his meeting with President Botha.



A sampling of newspapers in Johannesburg Friday morning with reports on the state of emergency. The emergency decree severely restricts press coverage of the crisis.

## Commonwealth Negotiating Effort: 'Obviously Something Has Snapped'

By Joseph Lelyveld  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The co-chairmen of a Commonwealth group tried and failed to mediate between the government in South Africa and its black opposition before the start of an international campaign for economic sanctions to bring about an end to apartheid.

The two leaders, former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Lieutenant General Othman Obasanjo, a former Nigerian head of state, charged on Thursday that the government of President P. W. Botha had pulled back from a clear opportunity for negotiations with black leaders who wanted to make an effort for a peaceful settlement.

They contended that the failure of their mission made sanctions a necessity for Western nations, especially Britain.

On Thursday, the two were midway in their presentation here of the 66-page final report of a Commonwealth mission known as the Eminent Persons Group when they were handed a bulletin reporting the reimposition of a state of emergency in South Africa. The bulletin seemed timed to coincide with the group's call for "concerted action of an effective kind" by the Commonwealth to prevent worsening violence.

Mr. Fraser, who at that moment was making the case for far-reaching sanctions by Britain and the United States, said it was a tragedy that the Botha government had not taken the opportunity for negotiations "when they knew it was within their grasp."

The seven-member Eminent Persons Group made two trips to southern Africa in three months to find a basis for negotiations, meeting with Mr. Botha and with the South African president's black lieutenants, Nelson Mandela, General Obasanjo, who was permitted to meet Mr. Mandela three times at Pollsmoor Prison outside Cape Town, and the Commonwealth mission's conclusions when he said, "The South African government is not interested in negotiations at this point in time."

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Benny Goodman

## Swing King, Goodman, Is Dead at 77

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — Benny Goodman, who originated the "King of Swing" in the big band era and went on to become a virtuoso of classical music, died Friday in his Manhattan apartment, apparently of a heart attack, the police said.

He was 77.

Police who went to the apartment said the entertainer was dead when they arrived at 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Goodman, who had a pacemaker implanted in 1964, won a special Grammy award in February for his achievement in jazz. He had a long career of firsts and superlatives: He took jazz to Carnegie Hall in the 1930s, and was the first to play jazz in a symphony orchestra. He was the first to play jazz in a symphony orchestra.

See GOODMAN, Page 6

## SALT-2 Door Still Open?

Apparent Shading of U.S. Position Follows Soviet Offer

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new Soviet arms proposal may have figured prominently in President Ronald Reagan's apparent move on Wednesday to shade, but not to alter, his decision to disavow the strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979, according to administration officials.

The Soviet offer entails dropping a requirement that the United States reduce its air-to-air launched missiles, meaning American strike-bombers based in Western Europe and on aircraft carriers, but could make the proposal limit on overall strategic nuclear forces to 2,000, from 6,000, the officials said.

The new offer is also said to limit long-range sea-launched missiles rather than banning them as before. These missiles could then be counted in the total 6,000 nuclear weapons and missile warheads. This contrasts with the proposed American ceiling of 6,000 ballistic missile warheads and attached cruise missiles only.

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Officials said that Mr. Reagan was mindful of this offer in his comments on Wednesday and wished to avoid focusing the atmosphere on the new proposal, presented in Geneva earlier in the day. The officials also said that Mr. Reagan might have wanted to mollify West European leaders who expressed disapproval of his decision on May 27 to abandon the 1979 treaty.

Other officials said that Mr. Reagan simply did not say what he wanted to say and that no importance should be attached to the shadings of tone and emphasis.

Mr. Reagan's answers on Wednesday, taken together with the affirmation on Thursday by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, that the 1979 treaty "no longer exists" seemed to put the administration in a position to have it both ways, if they choose.

Some may try to please hard-liners by saying the treaty is finished while others can cite the seeming shadings to fence with critics at home and abroad.

First, the disavowal on May 27 was explicit. On Wednesday, it was implicit. Although Mr. Speakes — and Mr. Reagan — made it explicit again on Thursday, the fact remains that officials are now in a position to cite the omission Wednesday as a sign of flexibility.

Second, Mr. Reagan said on May 27 that he "intended" to go beyond treaty limits in the fall by deploying additional cruise missiles on bombers without dismantling other missiles as compensation. Referring to that decision, Mr. Reagan said on Wednesday: "I did not make it now." He added that when he comes to it several months hence, he "chose" to do so.

See ARMS, Page 6

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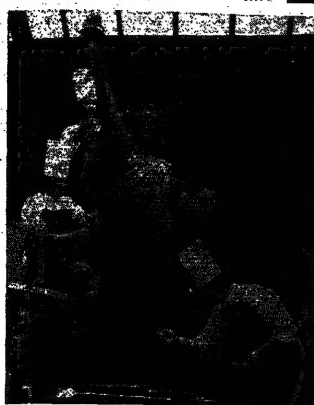
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## AMERICAN TOPICS



FROM FRANCE, WITH CONNECTION — Chefs in Paris worked on a 13-foot chocolate Statue of Liberty, which will be flown to New York and sold at auction during the Statue's bicentennial. The model, made using a mold cast by the creator of the original statue, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, contains 2.5 tons of dark chocolate.

## The Balanced Ticket May Be Out of Date

**Polster: Do you think a candidate's ethnic background is important?** *Mandel*

**Housewife: Ethnic, aesthetic, as long as he's Jewish.**

— **Old New York joke** The conventional political wisdom in many American states is that party tickets should be "balanced" — by ethnicity, by geography, by religion. These factors were said to have influenced New York Democrats when they picked a Protestant and a Jew to run with Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Roman Catholic.

But the Republicans chose a ticket entirely made up of Catholics from downstate. So much for religious and geographical balance. As for ethnic considerations, The New York Times notes that Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey easily defeated Donald M. Payne, a black Newark city councilman, in the Democratic primary this month, although the district is primarily black.

Maureen Connelly, a media adviser to Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, and his wife issued to Mr. Deaver to seek a contract for his firm with the city of Berlin to publicize the 750th anniversary of its founding.

Subcommittee sources said that the panel planned to travel to Bonn to question Richard R. Burt, the ambassador to West Germany, about an invitation he and his wife issued to Mr. Deaver to seek a contract for his firm with the city of Berlin to publicize the 750th anniversary of its founding.

Mr. Burt has contended that the invitation to Mr. Deaver had been prompted solely by a desire to help Berlin publicize its anniversary in the United States. He said that he also had helped two other companies that sought the Berlin contract.

The subcommittee also will travel to Tokyo to take testimony from Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. Mr. Mansfield had asked the State Department for guidance on Mr. Deaver's activities for the Japanese government. He said in his letters that "serious questions have been raised concerning the manner in which Mr. Deaver may have been compensated for his services by the brokerage firm of Smith Barney, Harris Upham."

Puerto Rican investment companies have said that expenses on the \$200-million bond issue in November 1985 should have been \$1.30 to \$1.40 per \$1,000 of bonds floated, instead of the \$1.95 that was charged. Bank officials have called the underwriter's expenses "routine and quite normal."

force in society, and the rise of suburban homogeneity and of television, making it easier for issues and personalities to be emphasized over religion, ethnicity or what part of the state the candidates come from.

A Times/CBS exit poll in 1982 showed that Mr. Cuomo carried the Jewish vote by 2 to 1 over his opponent, Lewis E. Lahtman, who was Jewish. (He has since converted to Catholicism.) The two split the Catholic vote.

**Short Takes**  
The new uniforms for the III Corps battle group at Fort Hood, Texas, is a helmeted, red-eyed mounted warrior holding a bloody knife. That was fine with the Pentagon, but it didn't like the name: "Death Dealer." This has now been changed to "Phantom Warrior."

District of Columbia zoning laws limit the height of Washington buildings, guaranteeing that the Washington Monument's 555 feet 5 inches (170 meters) dominates the U.S. capital's skyline. Now a 52-story, 700-foot skyscraper is planned across the Potomac River in Maryland. The National Capital Planning Commission says the skyscraper would spoil the Washington skyline. The developers point out

that it will be seven miles (11 kilometers) from the monument.

The Pentagon will buy two Boeing 747 jumbo jets to replace the 23-year-old Boeing 707s used as Air Force One — the radio call sign for any airplane carrying the president of the United States. The air force said the cost will be less than the \$280 million already appropriated by Congress. Delivery of the first plane is expected in late 1988.

## The Secret Favorites Of New York's Chefs

New York's most fashionable restaurants snack on junk food that would never appear on their menus, according to a New York Times survey. Larry Forgione, who owns an American Place on the Upper East Side, prefers pizza. Joe Baum, the owner of Aurora, a glamorous new East Side establishment, likes gumpo, "icebox" or any open jar of candy or Fig Newtons or raisin bars.

Berry Wine, owner of the Quilted Giraffe, stokes up on chocolate cookies with vanilla cream centers. Sicco Maccioni, who owns Le Cirque, goes for hot dogs with beans and chili sauce.

— *Compiled by ARTHUR HICKEY*

## Senate Agrees to the First Change In U.S. Tax-Overhaul Legislation

*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — The Senate, in the first change to its sweeping tax-overhaul bill, agreed Friday to drop from the measure a special \$50-million tax break for a California-based oil company.

But senators who want to keep the plan free of major amendments succeeded in rejecting an effort to allow taxpayers who do not itemize deductions to deduct charitable contributions.

The bill would drastically curtail tax breaks in return for lower tax rates of 15 percent and 27 percent. It has been gaining wide support as a fair-handed approach to tax reform, but many of its supporters, including President Ronald Reagan, have said they will support it only if it remains essentially unchanged.

The first alteration to the tax plan came when the Senate approved an amendment by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat, to strip the bill of a special \$50-million tax break for Unocal, formerly Union Oil Co. of California. The provision was killed by voice vote.

Republican leaders have campaigned hard to keep the tax plan drafted by the Finance Committee free of major changes and have been successful on all major amendments. The building consensus for the "no-amendment" strate-

gy has prompted them to predict the final Senate passage of the bill by early next week.

On the Unocal vote, however, two Republicans, Bob Packwood of Oregon, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and the majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, voted to alter the tax bill and drop the provision.

The loophole was one of 174 "transition rules" in the measure designed to help specific companies or projects that senators are concerned about. The transition rules have an estimated cost of about \$3.5 billion over five years—much less than the \$25-billion price tag of the transition rules passed by the House in its tax-overhaul plan.

Mr. Metzenbaum has complained bitterly about many of the provisions and has singled out 19 he believes are particularly unfair. "Such provisions are not transition rules," Mr. Metzenbaum said Friday. "They're greed rules."

Although they have fought to prevent major changes, Mr. Packwood and Mr. Dole also have indicated that senators interested in keeping specific transition rules must defend them themselves on the Senate floor.

In a vote on a much more sweeping amendment, the Senate killed, 51-44, a proposal that would have allowed taxpayers who do not itemize deductions to continue to write off some donations to charity.

The plan would have paid for the tax break by phasing out the personal exemption for very wealthy taxpayers at a quicker pace than called for in the bill.

Separately, on Thursday a group of conservative senators dropped efforts to attach an anti-abortion amendment to the tax bill.

## Deaver Asks Canada Not to Renew Contract

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, a former aide to President Ronald Reagan, has asked the Canadian government not to renew its \$100,000 consulting contract, which has played a central role in conflict-of-interest investigations.

In a June 6 letter to Ambassador Allan Gotlieb at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, Mr. Deaver said he was making the request to spare Prime Minister Brian Mulroney any further embarrassment. The letter was released Friday by the embassy.

Under the one-year contract, Mr. Deaver helped Canada in its successful effort for a joint U.S.-Canadian program to combat acid rain. The General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm, concluded that Mr. Deaver may have broken the law because he had worked on the acid-rain issue while serving as deputy chief of staff to Mr. Reagan.

**Panel to Question Envoys**  
Earlier, Martin Tolin of The New York Times reported from Washington.

A House panel plans to travel to Bonn and Tokyo this month to take the sworn testimony of two U.S. ambassadors in connection with its investigation of Mr. Deaver, committee sources said.

In a related development, the mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Baltasar Corrada del Rio, has called upon both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the independent counsel investigating Mr. Deaver to inquire into whether a New York stock brokerage company inflated its expenses as chief underwriter of a Puerto Rican bond issue to accommodate a \$300,000 fee to Mr. Deaver.

The investigations subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee is investigating a series of conflict-of-interest charges against Mr. Deaver, who was accused of using his White House ties in lobbying for private clients including foreign governments.

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**Other Comment**

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## Downhill Ever Since Truman

usual. Even when he grasped what was being asked — for instance, about his decision to scrap arms control accords with the Soviet Union — his explanations were sketchy, even misinformed. But twice (this was something new) he obviously did not grasp the questions. He was asked about the Supreme Court's abortion ruling of the same day, and responded with a comment on another ruling two days earlier. He was asked about a Warsaw Pact bid for a million-man mutual reduction of ground forces in Europe, and he responded with a further comment on the nuclear weapons talks in Geneva.

## Erasing Fifteen Years of Arms Control

It was Dwight Eisenhower, in 1953, who turned presidential press conferences into television spectacles, although as a precaution they were taped for delayed broadcast. Ike's innovation smoothed the way for John Kennedy, the first (and until Mr. Reagan the only) supremely telegraphic president. JFK went live on television, putting the press conference on a slippery slope to showboating and triviality.

There were entertaining interludes of bear-baiting (by Richard Nixon) and earnest drudgery (Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter), and now the polished but shallow bonhomie of Ronald Reagan. But the path has been ever downward.



examination by well informed rivals sitting just across a small table in the House of Commons. The bluff and baloney that often pass for executive accountability in Washington are not encouraged. The presidential news conference is, or was, the closest approximation in the United States to Question Time in Britain, even though reporters really are not well equipped to play surrogates for the loyal opposition. The decline of the news conference has changed all that. Like so many other political institutions, it has become a branch of entertainment. Mediocre entertainment at that.

To justify its decision, the administration charges that Moscow has violated the SALT accords. The issue of treaty violations is a complicated one. Both we and the Russians have accused the other of such actions. At least some of the administration's claims appear to be justified. But none of the alleged violations are of

between the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union, the two biggest enterprises in this business on this side of the Atlantic, calmly confident that in the long run the public generally will benefit. Evidently determined to invade the telephone field in the Western States by way of retort to the Western Union for the latter's combining with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Postal has put into operation between Salt Lake City and San Francisco two lines costing \$1,000,000. On these lines, the Postal is instituting a telephone service after experiments found that speech can be clearly transmitted through the wires over which telegraph messages are sent.

## Underclass: Accusing The System

has been born, and to raise himself out of his misery (a feeble desire which is easily crushed in the majority of men) — the peasant of both countries, I maintain, has no interest in working, or, if he works, has no interest in saving. He therefore remains idle, or thoughtlessly squanders the fruits of his labors...

practically ended [on June 13]. Workers evacuated the principal factories in and around Paris and their example was followed by a large number of strikers in the provinces. More than 50 percent of the strikers will return to work [on June 15]. The strike resulted in the most sweeping labor victory in the annals of French trade unionism. The government rushed through legislation enforcing collective labor bargaining, the 40-hour week and paid holidays. Employers also agreed to raise wages from 7 to 15 percent and to recognize their employees' right to organize in trade unions. The increase in costs of production as a result of these reforms

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# WEEKEND

- Record Chinese Sale
- Giacometti Show
- European Films

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

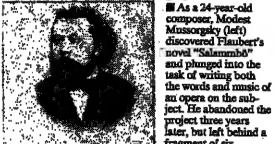
PARIS

### Homage to Bernstein



Leonard Bernstein will be on hand for a tribute to him organized by the American Center of Paris on June 18 at the Théâtre du Rond-Point, with Lauren Bacall and Jean-Louis Barrault as masters of ceremonies and a program of Bernstein's compositions. Instrumental works and selections from "Songfest," "A Quiet Place," "Trouble in Tahiti," "Mass" and his Broadway musicals are on the musical program. The performers include Shirley Verrett, Betty Comden and Adolph Green, Phyllis Newman, Julia Migenes-Johnson, Jean-Pierre Rampal, Michel Portal, Noël Lutz, Christian Ivaldi, the Orchestre National de Jazz and the Orchestre National de France. The gala is to benefit the artistic program of the American Center.

### Mussorgsky's "Salammbô"



As a 24-year-old composer, Modest Mussorgsky (left) discovered Flaubert's novel "Salammbô" and plunged into the task of writing both the words and music of an opera on the subject. He abandoned the project three years later, but left behind a fragment of six scenes, only two of them orchestrated. The Hungarian conductor and composer Zoltan Pesko, working from material left by the composer, prepared a performing edition of the six scenes, which he conducted in concert form in Milan in 1960, and in a stage production in 1983 in Naples. The Naples production, staged by Yuri Lyubimov and designed by David Borovik, will be given June 16 by the Paris Opera, with Dunja Vejzovic in the title role. Nine further performances will be given through July 9.

### Villa Medici Works

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts has put together a large selection of drawings, plans and scale models of the Roman Forum, the Colosseum and the monuments of the Palatine Hill produced by young architects who had won the Prix de Rome and a stay in the Villa Medici during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The work these laureates sent back to Paris as proof of their activity is in the sumptuous vein of 19th-century archaeology or "restoration" and deserves to be better known. Carpi's colorful 6-by-21-foot view of Jupiter's temple on the Capitol is a delightful piece of archaeological daydreaming, and there are several incredibly meticulous and rather touching wood-and-ink scale models of various monuments, including one of the Colosseum in its present state. The show continues at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Quai Malaquais, Paris 6, through July 13.

ESSEN

### Dresden Exhibit

The largest East German art exhibit ever to be shown in West Germany features art from Dresden, which was severely damaged by Allied bombs in World War II. The exhibit "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century," includes more than 600 masterpieces that belonged to royalty in Dresden between 1688 and 1763, and were eventually donated to or purchased by the city. The exhibit includes works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez and Dürer, until Nov. 2 at the Hugel Villa.

EINDHOVEN

### 50th Anniversary

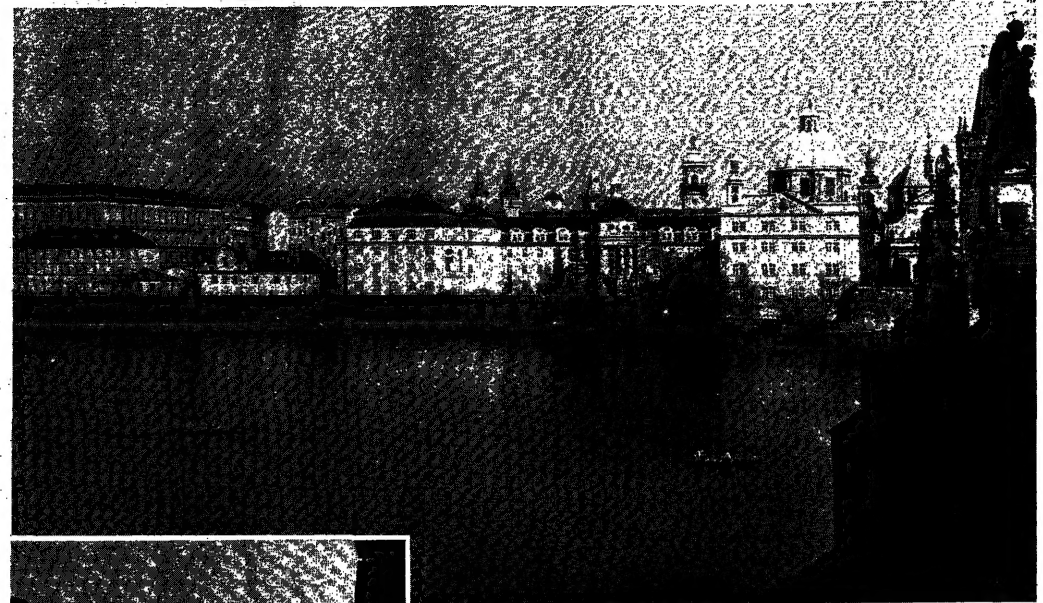
The Municipal Van Abbe Museum is marking its 50th anniversary by showing for the first time its complete collection of modern and contemporary art, under the title "Five Levels, Van Abbe Museum 1936-1986." Until World War II, the museum's collection consisted of 40 works by contemporary Dutch artists. In 1946, the museum's director began purchasing works by such artists as Picasso, Braque, Chagall, Kokoschka, Léger, Mondrian and Kandinsky, and continued to show works by young, contemporary artists. To show the full collection of 250 artists, the Van Abbe Museum will be using a second building within walking distance of the museum, thus doubling its space. The exposition runs from June 15 to Nov. 9.

LUGANO

### Goya in Private Hands

Torn between underdogs and violence, privilege and reality, Francisco Goya's tortured, tortured, denounced and raved in turn. All this appears in the 50 paintings from Spanish private collections gathered for the summer in the Villa Favaria. Executed on commission, some had not been out of the families since Goya painted them, and had never been shown in public before. "Goya in Spanish Private Collections," runs from June 15 to Oct. 12.

## A Rich Spring Feast in Prague



Prague, city of opera houses and theaters, and (left) the National Theater.

by William Weaver

PRAGUE — Prague Spring, the annual musical festival that runs from the latter part of May into early June, ended a few days ago with the traditional performance of the Beethoven Ninth. This was preceded in the afternoon, by a concert designed to celebrate the International Day of Children. It featured the splendid Kuhn Children's Chorus (associated with the Czech Philharmonic), performing contemporary works, charming song suites by Jan Sibel and Milan Slavicky, and a delightful opera — lasting about 20 minutes — called "Animals and Robots," enacted with minimal scenery by children from the chorus. Not an easy work, it was sung with razor precision, but also with humor.

Children in Prague are not only frequent performers of music; they also represent a large and appealing audience. The Ninth Sema — a brand new experimental theater, next to and part of the historic National Theater, is currently selling out every performance of Jiri Fajner's mime-opera "The Talkative Snail," first given 25 years ago, regularly revived and always enormously popular. Josef Svoboda's multimedia staging, exploiting all the resources of the bright little house, is fun for grown-ups, too. The interplay of film, tape, music, and dance almost overwhelms the music, which, is, however, enjoyable in its own right.

Svoboda also designed the new production of Janacek's "Katya Kabanova," recently presented at the Smotana Theater (the staging is by Karel Jencik). Here, of course, his visual tricks would be out of place, and he frames the tragic story — which he has designed also on other occasions — in a dark riverscape, relieved only by the delicate green foliage of the haunting love scene. Unfortunately, Janacek's heavy conducting marred the effect, and the protagonist, Marta Chmelikova, frequently became shrill and unappealing. Opposite her, the young tenor Mikolaj Kopp, sang with more sensitivity. He seems a promising artist.

With two full-time opera houses and a third divided between opera and drama, the National Theater administration is hard-pressed to find enough singers and it tends to overwork its roster (Kopp, for example, sang four times in the week I was in Prague). But new singers are developing, as a student performance of Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" demonstrated. The noble, virtuous piece is not ideal for inexperienced artists, but several of the conservatory laureates coped with the vocal demands — and especially the warm-blooded, impassioned mezzo-soprano Lenka Smidova — also revealed genuine dramatic sense. In the student orchestra (fluently conducted by Frimyl Chavert, of the National Opera) the clarinetist Jan Smolik was impressive, also when he switched to the bass horn. The production and, even worse,

the choreography are best left undescribed.

The National Theater, the Narodni Divadlo, has been lovingly and tactfully restored and now gleams in gold and silver as it must have done at its opening a century ago. This is the place to hear Smetana's operas and nearly all of them are in the repertoire. In the past week it was possible to hear his first opera, "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia," and his last, "Carmina Stana" (The Devil's Wall). Again, there were preening young voices to be heard: Drabomir Drobek in the small role of Decana in "Brandenburgers," and the exciting new bass Pavel Horacek, who was Karach (the devil) in "Devil's Wall." Horacek's performance was all the more enjoyable as the role of his primary antagonist was sung by his father, the excellent veteran bass Jaroslav Horacek. The two characters are supposed to resemble each other, and they did.

In Prague, the leading hotels supply their guests with a monthly calendar of theatrical and musical events: 10 closely printed pages, listing concerts, plays, recitals, exhibitions all over the city. The spring festival is a rich feast, but for the visitor — in particular one who likes Czech music — every week is a festival.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

## The Czech Connection

by Andrew Clark

PRAGUE — Sir Charles Mackerras is back on home ground — speaking the Czech language and conducting Czech music. It is nearly 40 years since Mackerras arrived in Prague as a young oboe player from Australia to study with the great Czech conductor Václav Talich. Those 12 months on a British Council scholarship began an association with Czech people and culture that was to survive the rise to power of the Communists in 1948 and the subsequent 12-year gap in his visits to Prague.

Since those early days of his career, Mackerras has won a wide reputation for championing the works of Czech composers, as well as for his practical scholarship in Handel and Mozart performing styles. He conducted the first performance of a Janacek opera in Britain — "Katya Kabanova" at the Sadler's Wells Opera in London in 1951 — and went on to conduct most of the other Janacek operas before and during his eight years as music director of the English National Opera. In recent years, while pursuing other interests as a regular guest in San Francisco and Chicago, and as music director of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, he has conducted an acclaimed cycle of Janacek recordings with the Vienna Philharmonic. Next year he becomes music director of the Welsh National Opera and begins a regular guest engagement at the Vienna State Opera.

But however full Mackerras's professional life may be, there is always time for Czechoslovakia. Recently he conducted a concert with the Czech Philharmonic at the Prague Spring festival, and this month he is recording a group of late Mozart symphonies with the Prague Chamber Orchestra. And his wife Judy speaks fluent Czech — they met as

members of the Sadler's Wells orchestra just after the World War II and married before setting off for Prague in 1947. Mackerras is the only foreign conductor in Prague to speak to the musicians in their own language, and it makes its mark on rehearsal, in the way he can lighten the atmosphere with a joke and clarify the sounds he wants to hear.

The Czech connection came quite by chance. Mackerras had wanted to study conducting in Vienna, but German-speaking countries were so ravaged by the war that the prospects for a quick resumption of cultural life seemed dim. A Czech acquaintance in London drew his attention to a student exchange program, and at 21 Mackerras found himself attending Talich's rehearsals at the

*'A bit of a foreigner' in English-speaking countries, he is 'very much at home' in Prague.'*

National Theater and Rudolfinum concert hall in Prague, where life was pickier up quickly after the German occupation. Later, when Talich became ill, Mackerras visited him regularly in hospital, discussing scores at his bedside. Mackerras recalls Talich, who died in 1961, as one of the greatest Czech conductors. "He was of the order of a Bruno Walter or Furtwängler, with a quiet authority on the podium and a very Czech sense to his music-making as a whole." He says Talich of a breed of international Czech musician who placed Dvorak above Smetana, but of a generation that underestimated Janacek.

"They tended to regard Janacek's orchestration as a bit clumsy, amateurish even, quite unlike the composers who were venerated in the early part of the

century — all of whom used the orchestra in a broadly similar way, exploring its richness of sound. The Czech way of writing like that was Suk, rather than Janacek. If you see the kind of romantic music that Janacek's first major opera, "Jenufa," appears to be when you find the score — it looks like a sort of Czech Puccini — it seems odd to find it orchestrated in this funny style."

"So perhaps it's not surprising that Talich and his predecessor, Karel Kovařovic, had a go at normalizing the orchestration, making it more refined, Straussified, Mahlerified. In retrospect it may have done Janacek's cause some good. If the music had always been played in its original form, it might have missed against his being accepted worldwide, because it was considered so eccentric. It was only when 'Jenufa' was fought for by Max Brod, the German conductor of Janacek's works, and performed in Vienna in 1918 in German and re-orchestrated form, that the music found its way into the outside world."

"Even today, it's very difficult for orchestras to sight-read his music if they don't know the style. He wrote the music down in an extraordinary way, very bit by bit. He'd write one thing in 4/4 in crotchets, and then immediately eight bars later he'd write the same rhythm but this time in quavers, for no apparent reason. But these are the very oddities that give Janacek's music its character. Taste has changed since that time. The Zeitgeist at the moment is in favor of such unconventional music-making, and Janacek was an unconventional person in every way."

The chance to comb the Janacek archives in Brno was one of the main attractions for Mackerras on his return to Czechoslovakia in 1960, by which time he had caught the attention of the cultural authorities as an international propagator of Czech music. For his first professional conducting engagements



Sir Charles Mackerras, back on home ground in Czechoslovakia.

there, he was invited to conduct British and Australian music, and was paid in non-convertible Czech money. In recent years, however, his programs have concentrated on Czech music and he has paid in convertible currency.

After Mackerras discovered two intermezzi that Janacek had composed to cover score changes in "Katya Kabanova," he was invited to conduct the work at the opera in Brno, Janacek's home. He also set about reconstructing the original version of "Jenufa."

"To me it had always been noticeable how different 'Jenufa' sounded to all the other operas, precisely because it had been re-orchestrated by Kovařovic. Janacek had made it in red ink, with the original Janacek in the hand of a copyist in dark ink."

"I didn't discover this — everybody in Brno knew about it — but no one had tried to reconstruct it. With a much-



Sir Charles Mackerras, back on home ground in Czechoslovakia.

loved national composer, the tradition of playing is often taken for granted, and it sometimes takes an outsider to come and say 'Look, this is a wrong note, you've been playing this passage wrong.' At first they didn't like it, but after a while I think they were pleased when they saw I'd done so much painstaking research on it."

Mackerras is to conduct the original version of "Jenufa" at San Francisco this fall, with a cast made up mainly of American singers in Czech. In 1988 he hopes to have the same cast in a new production of "From the House of the Dead" in Paris. Meanwhile, the visits to Czechoslovakia are scheduled to continue at the rate of at least one a year. Born in Schenectady, New York, Australian by nationality, and resident in Britain, Mackerras says he feels "a bit of a foreigner" in all English-speaking countries. "But somehow I feel very much at home here in Prague."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.





## WEEKEND

## Tang Landmark

**International Herald Tribune**  
**L**ONDON — The sale of Chinese art held this week at Sotheby's was one of those landmarks that collectors and dealers will use as a reference for years.

The most important part of the auction Tuesday consisted of a one-man collection of Tang art (mainly late 7th to 8th century). This alone would have made it a first for London. The identity of the collector was not disclosed by Sotheby's, nor was there

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

any mention of it in the U.S. or British media. But the name of Giovanni Fabbri, the Milan art collector and businessman responsible for running the financial and technical side of the Fabbri publishing house, is byword in dealing and collecting circles if only because he acquired his Chinese pieces mainly through a single agent, Sergio Romagnolo.

Romagnolo hardly fits the standard image of the dealer or runner. After studying Chinese under Bernard Karpman in Stockholm, he took up economics at the University of Genoa, where he got the Italian equivalent of a Ph.D. in the field. In about 1972, he began to deal, and he soon became Fabbri's exclusive agent. The two men, sharing a business background, developed a very good relationship. Romagnolo, who seems to have been remarkably quick at mastering the art hunter's technique, got some objects of astounding rarity for his client.

The first lot in Tuesday's sale was a circular stone carving of the Tang period, for which Sotheby's estimated the price at only two parallels, both smaller: one was auctioned by Sotheby's in 1975, and the other was sold by the London dealer James Eakman in 1978. Trade sources said Romagnolo acquired the piece in 1982 at a Venice antique fair from the dealer Giorgio Lotti, who was asking 8 million lire (then worth about \$4,000). It was sold to Fabbri at an undisclosed price. On Tuesday, Eakman bought it for \$149,500 against an unidentified telephone bidder. This phenomenal rise over a relatively short period illustrates the extension to Chinese art of a recent trend: that works combining unusual rarity, top quality and perfect condition will reach price levels well beyond those anticipated by professionals.

When the first condition, rarity, is not met, perfect condition and high quality are not enough to ensure an easy sale. This was demonstrated Tuesday when the carving was followed by a first-class pottery dish with an engraved pattern of palm palmets painted in green and dark blue on a ivory and honey ground. It sold for \$32,800, slightly below Sotheby's low estimate. Compared with the \$38,000 at which it had been knocked down at Sotheby's in April 1974, it did not do well. More than a year later, Romagnolo says, he bought the dish for \$19,000 and sold it for \$40,000.

As a contrast, a superb rare jar of the same period, with marbled motifs in brown over a honey-colored ground, for which only three parallels have been recorded, fared much better than when it first appeared at auction on Oct. 13, 1975, in Los Angeles, fetching \$5,250. Tuesday it was bought by Eakman for \$23,100. While unofficial excavations in the People's Republic of China over the last three years have propelled a number of Tang pottery vessels onto the market, marbled wares do not appear to have surfaced among them.

Nor have the digs yielded figurative pottery, which thus is continued its rare and ancient. One of the rarest pieces in Tuesday's sale illustrated the progression of pottery sculpture in general and the premium accorded to the more unusual models in particular. This was a standing figure of a court lady raising her arm as if to flutter a long sleeve that falls well below the hand. With her upper body slightly thrown back and her head tilted, she gives an ecstatic smile. One

other figure of this model is known. It is in the Free Gallery of Art in Washington. The combination of colors is equally rare. The robe is painted in a dark blue, splashed in cream and honey.

The court lady of Tuesday's sale first surfaced on the art market when the Mount Trust collection, owned by the heirs of Captain Vivian Bulkeley-Johnson, was being gradually sold off through Sparks of London. Peter Vaughan, the owner of the palace, offered it at \$25,500 to Eakman, who was then emerging as a leading dealer in Chinese art; eventually Vaughan sold it to another dealer in Chinese art, Jules Spielman, for \$6,000. Spielman sent it to Sotheby's, where it was sold on April 6, 1976, for \$39,600 (to the intense fury of Vaughan, trade sources say). Romagnolo says he bought it on behalf of a private client who he said sold it in 1980 to Fabbri for \$200,000. On Tuesday, Eakman bought it for \$203,500.

Chinese pottery from mixed sources followed the Fabbri collection. This time the star pieces were blue-and-white wares of the 14th and 15th century. A large dish decorated with white peony blossoms molded in low relief on the side, and a flying crane — called a "peahen" by Sotheby's — painted in blue on white in the center, was the first major lot. It is of a type known only from collections formed in the Middle East four or five centuries ago; a few may be seen in Tehran and Istanbul. This dish was acquired in Syria. It is broken, but no intact specimen has ever appeared in the market, nor has any comparable piece been auctioned within living memory. The dish was bought for \$70,400 by Eakman, well above Sotheby's high estimate, \$50,000.

The real prize, in terms of rarity, came next. This was a wine cup, 3.5 inches (9.2 centimeters) in diameter, which is decorated with a rhythmic scrolling pattern. Its great merit in the eyes of collectors lies in its design mark, painted in blue ideograms under the design. These other pieces are known to carry the reign mark of the Yongle period (1403-24). All are in the Beijing imperial collection. A fierce bidding match broke out between a telephone bidder and James Lally, Sotheby's former executive president in North America and an outstanding expert in Chinese art, who will soon be opening a gallery in New York. The cup was bought by the telephone bidder for a stupendous \$263,000 — nearly a world record per square inch of blue and white pottery.

A bowl of the Xuande period (1426-35) beautiful but of a type seen at auction before, barely exceeded Sotheby's low estimate, bought by Robert Chang of Hong Kong for \$71,500. Such contrasts are not particularly unusual in Sotheby's auctions, but the rarities by definition appear at wide intervals. While some extraordinary prices are paid here and there, the Chinese market as a whole is far from being uniformly buoyant. Buyers of wares in the middle price range are increasingly reticent these days, and that is not a very good sign for the market.

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Tang camel, sold for \$319,000.



Alberto Giacometti, left, a head of his brother Diego, 1954, and a drawing he made of his mother in 1913-14.

## Giacometti Retrospective at Martigny

by Michael Gibson

**M**ARTIGNY, Switzerland — The story of the Gianadda Foundation began in 1976 with an unexpected find. Leonard Janada, a well-to-do architect, engineer and real estate promoter, then in his early 30s, was digging foundations for a block of flats he intended to build in Martigny, when he came upon some archaeological remains: remains of walls, small objects and numerous Celtic temples.

Martigny, a town of 12,000, where Gianada's stonemason grandfather had settled, coming off foot from his native Piedmont, was always more strategically important. Its size might suggest because it held the others across to the Saint Bernard pass. Celts had been established there until Romans came and turned it into a little man town whose business it was to guard the pass.

Janada was wondering what he would do about the find when his younger brother, Eric, an enthusiastic amateur zoologist, had created a wildlife preserve in southern France, was killed in a flying accident during the summer of 1976.

Deeply affected by this loss as well as by circumstances leading to Pierre's death, he had returned to the burning plane to see two other passengers and thus incurred the burns from which he died the

following day — Leonard took a swift decision: He would design and build a museum over the temple site and create a foundation in the memory of his brother, which he would then donate to the town of Martigny. The venture, which reportedly cost him 3 million Swiss francs, was completed with surprising swiftness and inaugurated in November 1978.

The building, which rises only one floor above ground, was conceived to form a single large, warehouse-type space that covers the archaeological site somewhat after the fashion of a Tupperware lid. The architect himself refers to the Asian zigzag (which he admires) in describing the form. The idea was to protect the remains of the temple that had been unearthed, and which, in fact, amount to nothing more than the low and undistinguished quadrangle of the foundation walls (other vestiges have been preserved in the garden behind the museum). Visitors inside the museum can view the foundations from a broad walkway that dominates the archaeological site, one full story below the present street level. The walkway accommodates showcases and some larger Roman bronzes originally found in Martigny more than a century ago and recently transferred there from the Cantonal Museum.

There things might have remained, and the world would have had another large concrete building devoted to lesser remains of antiquity. But at that point, Gianada committed a fortunate faux pas. He had

never been much involved with the arts, and his first attempt to use the large space was something of a fiasco. In 1979, a local figure of the art world had offered to organize an exhibition rather too grandly entitled "500 Years of Painting."

"Shortly after the show opened," Gianada recalls, "I bought the 'Gazette de L'Anse' and was horrified to read an article, signed André Kuenzi, which, under the headline 'Der Crâne à Martigny,' flatly declared that many of the works we were showing were fakes."

Gianada felt humiliated. "I even hesitated to go out into the streets," Kuenzi told me to Lausanne and talked with Kuenzi. The meeting led to Kuenzi's organizing a Paul Klee show in 1980, one devoted to Picasso prints in 1981 and finally the current exhibition, which assembles 220 works by Alberto Giacometti. In the intervening years the Foundation presented a number of other shows including some devoted to Goya, Managua and Rodin.

As a result, the Foundation not only acquired the prestige Gianada feared he would never get, but is currently economically self-sufficient, according to Gianada. As it turned out, the space has excellent acoustic qualities, and the indefatigable Gianada began setting up concerts there: his, among others, have performed in the big hall, which accommodates about 500 people. As an exhibition space, the Foundation has one noticeable shortcoming, especially

when it comes to exhibiting sculpture: There is no convenient way of separating the works from one another, and the effect of the Foundation's single large volume is not entirely satisfactory.

This much must be said before going on to state that the Giacometti show is of outstanding interest, both because of the quality of the works on view and because of its scope in time. It ranges from 1913, when Giacometti was only 12, to 1965, the year preceding his death. About 40 oil paintings and close to 100 sculptures cover the artist's entire career: his early attempts at portraiture, his passage through Surrealism in the 1920s, the blossoming of his mature manner immediately after his reunion with his brother and helper Diego in 1947. This style was quickly recognized as a singularly appropriate expression of the postwar days, not only because of the way in which the thin but upright figures of his sculptures irresistibly called to mind the men and women then returning from the camps, burned down to the bones, as it were, by the fire of history, but more significantly still, because of the way the statement about human dignity that Giacometti seemed to be producing, almost in spite of himself, appeared to balance and, in a sense, refute the dominant distrust of humanism so prevalent in those grey, despondent years.

Alberto Giacometti, Fondation Pierre Gianadda, Martigny, Canton of Valais, through Nov. 2.

**e y e l e v e l**

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| Vol.  | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| IBM   | 125 1/4 | 124 3/4 | 125 1/4 | +1/8 |
| AT&T  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/8  | 48 1/4  | +1/8 |
| GE    | 34 1/4  | 34 1/8  | 34 1/4  | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |
| Amgen | 115 1/4 | 115 1/8 | 115 1/4 | +1/8 |

**Market Sales**

| NYSE      | Amex    | Nasdaq  | OTC     | Amex    |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1,234,567 | 123,456 | 234,567 | 345,678 | 456,789 |
| 1,234,567 | 123,456 | 234,567 | 345,678 | 456,789 |
| 1,234,567 | 123,456 | 234,567 | 345,678 | 456,789 |
| 1,234,567 | 123,456 | 234,567 | 345,678 | 456,789 |
| 1,234,567 | 123,456 | 234,567 | 345,678 | 456,789 |

**NYSE Index**

| High     | Low      | Close    | Chg.  |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |

**Friday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

**AMEX Diary**

| Class | Prev.  |
|-------|--------|
| 100   | 100.00 |
| 200   | 200.00 |
| 300   | 300.00 |
| 400   | 400.00 |
| 500   | 500.00 |

**NASDAQ Index**

| Class | Chg.  | Prev.  |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 100   | +1.23 | 100.00 |
| 200   | +2.45 | 200.00 |
| 300   | +3.67 | 300.00 |
| 400   | +4.89 | 400.00 |
| 500   | +6.12 | 500.00 |

**AMEX Most Active**

| Vol. | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 100  | 100.00 | 99.50  | 100.00 | +0.50 |
| 200  | 200.00 | 199.50 | 200.00 | +0.50 |
| 300  | 300.00 | 299.50 | 300.00 | +0.50 |
| 400  | 400.00 | 399.50 | 400.00 | +0.50 |
| 500  | 500.00 | 499.50 | 500.00 | +0.50 |

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

| Class | Chg.  | Prev.  |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 100   | +0.12 | 100.00 |
| 200   | +0.24 | 200.00 |
| 300   | +0.36 | 300.00 |
| 400   | +0.48 | 400.00 |
| 500   | +0.60 | 500.00 |

**NYSE Diary**

| Class | Prev.  |
|-------|--------|
| 100   | 100.00 |
| 200   | 200.00 |
| 300   | 300.00 |
| 400   | 400.00 |
| 500   | 500.00 |

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

| Buy | Sell   | Chg.  |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 100 | 100.00 | +0.12 |
| 200 | 200.00 | +0.24 |
| 300 | 300.00 | +0.36 |
| 400 | 400.00 | +0.48 |
| 500 | 500.00 | +0.60 |

**Dow Jones Averages**

| Open | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 100  | 100.00 | 99.50  | 100.00 | +0.50 |
| 200  | 200.00 | 199.50 | 200.00 | +0.50 |
| 300  | 300.00 | 299.50 | 300.00 | +0.50 |
| 400  | 400.00 | 399.50 | 400.00 | +0.50 |
| 500  | 500.00 | 499.50 | 500.00 | +0.50 |

**Standard & Poor's Index**

| High     | Low      | Close    | Chg.  |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
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| 400   | 400.00 |
| 500   | 500.00 |

**AMEX Stock Index**

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| 300  | 299.50 | 300.00 | +0.50 |
| 400  | 399.50 | 400.00 | +0.50 |
| 500  | 499.50 | 500.00 | +0.50 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Soars in Active Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which began the week with a record drop, posted a sharp gain Friday as investors wagered that a sluggish economy will compel the Federal Reserve Board to encourage lower short-term interest rates.

Riding the crest of a strong bond market, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 36.06 points to 1,874.19, recouping most of the ground lost Monday when the blue-chip benchmark fell 45.75 points.

For the week, the Dow lost 11.71 points.

Advances led declines by 3.1.

Broad-market indexes advanced. The NYSE index rose 2.18 points to 141.00. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 4.24 points to 245.73. The price of an average share jumped 63 cents.

Volume totaled 141.2 million shares, compared with 109.06 million Thursday.

The stock and bond markets moved into high gear early, when a weak economic report raised hopes that the Fed would cut short-term interest rates to stimulate the economy. The government said industrial production fell 0.5 percent in May.

Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Solomon Brothers, said the continued flow of disappointing economic news substantially increases chances that the Fed will pursue a more accommodative monetary policy, perhaps as soon as July.

"It was the reverse of Monday," said Jon

## To Our Readers

Tables for the World Stock Markets section, excluding the Canadian stocks, are missing from this edition because of transmission difficulties. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

Grovesman, head of equity trading at Lidenburg, Thalmann & Co., said stock index arbitrage-trading helped send the market higher Friday, just as it helped fuel the market's dive on Monday.

Future-related buy programs gave the market a push when premiums on stock index futures contracts widened, making it profitable for traders to sell the more expensive futures contracts while buying the underlying equities.

The government also reported Friday that wholesale prices increased by 0.6 percent in May, the first rise for the producer price index since December.

Interest-rate sensitive utility, financial and insurance issues dominated the active list and were among the session's biggest gainers.

On the trading floor, USF&G was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 3/4 to 40 1/4. Detroit Edison followed, unchanged at 16 1/4.

San Diego Gas & Electric was third, rising 1/4 to 34 1/4.

Among other financial issues, J.P. Morgan jumped 2 1/2 to 87 1/2. Salomon Inc. climbed 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. American Express jumped 2 1/2 to 61 1/4.

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| Vol.  | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
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| 300  | 300.00 | 299.50 | 300.00 | +0.50 |
| 400  | 400.00 | 399.50 | 400.00 | +0.50 |
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| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |
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| 2,875.12 | 2,870.45 | 2,875.12 | +4.67 |

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| 300  | 299.50 | 300.00 | +0.50 |
| 400  | 399.50 | 400.00 | +0.50 |
| 500  | 499.50 | 500.00 | +0.50 |

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Pushed Lower on U.S. Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged mixed and mostly higher in U.S. trading Friday despite pressure from Latin American debt problems and concern over U.S. economic performance. The U.S. economy had closed weaker in earlier trading in Europe, but still above a key chart point.

Dealers said that Friday's report of a 0.6-percent drop in U.S. industrial production in May, against expectations of a decline of around 0.7 percent, reinforced bearish dollar sentiment and canceled out gains made earlier in the day.

Another report of a 0.6-percent jump in U.S. producer prices and a 0.3-percent rise in business inventories in May also underlined the dollar, dealers said.

"All these numbers are kind of stacking up on the weaker side and showing the economy is still kind of moving sideways right now," said William Orsini, manager of com-

mercial foreign exchange at the Bank of Montreal in New York.

"That's just adding to the speculation of a possible Fed easing on interest rates."

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.0995 Deutsche marks from 2.0910 there on Thursday; to 7.0520 French francs from 7.0180; to 1,8220 Swiss francs from 1,8200 and to \$1,5230 against the British pound from \$1,5185. But it slipped to 165.20 yen from 165.50.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar fell in London to 2.0433 DM from 2.2122 at the close on Thursday, and to 165.30 yen from 165.85. The British pound edged higher, to \$1,5245 from \$1,5235.

There is no Euromarkets column in this edition because of transmission problems. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

Dealers said that markets were now unsure which direction to take on the dollar, although the currency appeared likely to remain within its recent trading range of 2.20-2.22 DM for the immediate future.

"It will take quite a bit to push it back below 2.20 marks," one London-based dealer said.

But other dealers noted that Friday's disappointing U.S. economic data improved the chances that the Federal Reserve Board would move soon to lower its benchmark discount rate, an action that would push the dollar lower.

In his weekly "Comments on Credit," Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, predicted Friday that U.S. economic growth may fall to a rate of less than 2 percent in the second quarter, raising doubts about an acceleration in the second half of 1986.

## London Dollar Rates

| Currency      | Rate   | Change  |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Deutsche mark | 2.0433 | -0.1689 |
| French franc  | 7.0520 | +0.0340 |
| Japanese yen  | 165.20 | -0.30   |
| Swiss franc   | 1.8220 | +0.0200 |
| British pound | 1.5245 | +0.0110 |

Source: Reuters

## AUSTRIA: U.S. Car Sales Up 0.8% in Early June

## Budget-Cutting

(Continued from first finance page)

DETROIT — U.S. automakers said Friday that sales edged up 0.8 percent in the first 10 days of June, even though General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. lost ground compared with their strong showings a year earlier.

The seven companies — GM, Ford, Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Corp., American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and Nissan North America Inc. — reported combined domestic sales of 218,247 cars during the period. This compares with 216,565 units sold in the 1985 period.

The daily selling rate of 27,281 cars was the highest since early June 1985, when an average of 31,473 cars were sold each day. The early June figures translate into an annual rate for the industry of 8.6 million cars, also unchanged from the 1985 period. So far in 1986, the companies have sold 3.62 million cars, down 6 percent from the 3.85 million units sold in

(Continued from first finance page)

the comparable 1985 period. For the period, GM's sales were down 0.5 percent, while Ford posted a 5.2-percent decline. Chrysler reported a 15.7-percent gain.

Among the smaller companies, AMC's sales were off 0.8 percent, while Honda's American-made models were up 6.7 percent year earlier.

As a Socialist challenger, Mr. Vranitsky appears to be searching for a way to modernize not only industry but his party's image and economic policies. In the past, Socialists have emphasized government control of industry and rising social welfare programs. Yet these policies still have the support of labor, agriculture, old age pensioners and many others.

## FORD: Discussing VW Venture

(Continued from first finance page)

deduced 20,000 cars, a 21-percent drop from 1984.

For VW, the talks are in a series of efforts to turn unprofitable operations into a sale of its unprofitable machine subsidiary, TSC, to Oliveri SpA.

VW employs 3,300 at the subsidiary and 12,000 in do Brazil SA unit.

For VW, the talks are in a series of efforts to turn unprofitable operations into a sale of its unprofitable machine subsidiary, TSC, to Oliveri SpA.

Ford, too, has some cooperation with European machine subsidiary, TSC, to gain larger economies and cut costs. Talks were broken down last year, but however, Ford announced that it was seeking the Alfa Romeo. (UPLA)

## Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Chg. Yld. Div. P/E Ratio

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## Floating-Rate Notes

June 13

Dollars

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U.S. Dollar Denominated

Invested by U.S. Gov. Entities

Important Tax Advantages

Competition

Money Market Yields

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Immediate Liquidity

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Custodian

CAYMAN NATIONAL BANK

and TRUST

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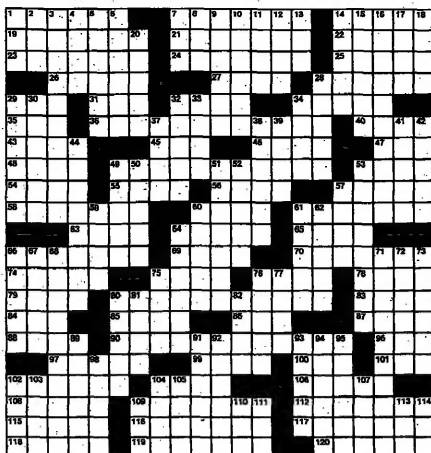
Geneva

North

Africa



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|               |                         |                        |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>DOWN</b>   | <b>DOWN</b>             | <b>DOWN</b>            |
| able to court | 12 Become acquainted    | 33 Photo               |
| filler of     | 13 Moreover             | 34 Beloved of          |
| using fance   | 14 In addition          | 35 Geraint             |
| 10            | 15 In the instrument    | 37 The name of         |
| 11            | 16 Stratched one's neck | 38 In truth            |
| 12            | 17 Instead              | 39 Bee Sucks           |
| 13            | 18 Rephrase             | 40 composer            |
| 14            | 19 Nose out             | 41 metaphorical for me |
| 15            | 20 Garden               | 42 Strike-zones        |
| 16            | 21 Undesirable          | 43 boundary            |
| 17            | 22 Perverse feast       | 44 Settled             |
| 18            | 23 Wains                | 45 Not damaged         |
| 19            | 24 Fame                 | 46 Distinguishing      |
| 20            | 25 Highest point of     | 47 flavor              |
| 21            | 26 Out                  | 48 Like Man            |
| 22            | 27 Old Greek            | 49 Liss                |
| 23            | 28 Other                | 50 Fled from           |

| DOWN                    | DOWN                       | DOWN                            | DOWN                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 53 Average foundation   | 71 Barn-building company   | 89 Pope's "Down Dementia," e.g. | 185 One of a Latin trio   |
| 57 Place of a concrete  | 72 "Down" (printer's slug) | 91 At a guard post              | 197 Nebraska codine       |
| 59 Spoils               | 73 Told stories            | 92 Down chain                   | 199 Threesome after       |
| 60 Scottish son         | 75 Gobs of discord         | 93 Demand as due                | 200 Threescore            |
| 61 Salted temporary     | 76 The Velvet Fog          | 94 Baked bricks                 | 110 Complete collection   |
| 64 Characteristics      | 77 Invisible assassin      | 95 Feather key                  | 111 Netherlands city      |
| 65 De Laval achievement | 80 Cavalry side arm        | 96 Relative                     | 112 Roman censor          |
| 67 White poplar         | 81 Added to                | 98 Gals                         | 113 Royal flush necessity |
| 68 Puts poles in        | 82 Down payment            | 104 Aquila                      | 114 Terhune dog           |

SO I ORDERED MINT CHOCOLATE CHIP. NOT LIKE SHE DID, AND SHE SAID SHE WAS SURPRISED.

SHE SAYS "MOST OLDER PEOPLE ORDER VANILLA!" WHAT SHE REALLY WANTS WAS SHE THINKS I'M DULL AND BORING!

I'VE ALWAYS LIKED VANILLA

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JULIE AND I HAD PERFECT LIVES.

EVERYTHING WAS IDEAL.

AND THEN TRAGEDY STRUCK.

GOODNESS, WHAT HAPPENED?

WE MET EACH OTHER.

BY TOM SWICK

FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS BEAT TWO PAIRS. YOU LOSE.

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THIS GAME AGAIN?

BEETLE'S JOCKER POKER.

WHAT ARE THE RULES?

THE RULES ARE STILL EMERGING.

HOW MANY?

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WHY CAN'T I COME WITH YOU?

YOU WOULDN'T FIT IN?

HE HAS TO BE SO CONFIDENT HE HAS TO BE SO SURE HE'S THE LUCKY ONE TO WANT TO DO IT AGAIN.

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Panel 1: A man in a suit stands outside an inn. A speech bubble says: "IS LIKE A ROOM FOR THE KING".

Panel 2: The man enters the inn. The innkeeper points to a sign that says "LEFT IS THE HORNMOON SUITE". A speech bubble from the innkeeper says: "ALL WE HAVE LEFT IS THE HORNMOON SUITE".

Panel 3: The man is at a desk. A speech bubble says: "SEEMS APPROPRIATE... IT'S THE KING'S MONEY".

Signature: COVERLY

LOOK, ALICE—YOUR KIDS BELONG HERE WITH THE TWO OF US, NOT WITH SOME STRANGERS.

IT'S GOOD TO HEAR YOU SAY THAT, ZEPHER! I DIDN'T THINK YOU LIKED BETSY AND MICKY.

I REALLY LOVE THEM—BUT LIKE ALL KIDS, THEY NEED SOME DISCIPLINE. WHY DON'T YOU JUST CALL DR. MORGAN AND TELL HIM WE DECIDED TO BRING THEM HOME? WE CAN PICK THEM UP BEFORE YOU GO TO WORK TOMORROW.

WELL, IF YOU REALLY WANT TO—

HEAVY BROWNS

HEY! GUIT LEAVING ON ME?

I AM NOT LEAVING ON YOU!

PLOP!

SEE?

THE WIND SHIFTED. THAT'S ALL!

JIM DAVIS

writers usually live the least interesting private lives. They're too busy working 24 hours a day. Rod was no exception. He worked for 50 years, living from deadline to deadline.

Yet Ben Barkow, a sports columnist for *The New York Times*, wrote a correspondence piece about Rod with Smith as a colleague, has himself made a seemingly dull topic interesting. He has, in fact, written a thoroughly enjoyable, lively book.

For the rest of his life, his school-marm mother who named him after the Duke of Wellington, the older brother who never did as well as Rod, the stepfather who taught him to loath out against injustice.

But which is extraneous. He has tracked down reminiscences by glib, colorful people who had known Rod every step of his long career, going back to Rod's alma mater, the University of Notre Dame, and his first job, as a reporter for the *Red*'s rival outlet to peak-readers during Prohibition. His portraits of Rod's legendary colleagues, including Oranland Rice, Jack Lardner and Jimmy Cannon, provide the reader with a sense of an era before the war, when the *Red* was the most read newspaper more than it seems to mean today.

Ira Berkow. Illustrated. 302 pages.  
95. Times Books, 130 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y. 10011.

**THAT** I remember most about the sports columnist Red Smith was that he could make the most of anything. He could make those most-of-all-sports sports fans I read everything and anything about baseball, football and basketball. Anytime I saw him, he was always smiling. He wrote it all.

Though I had little interest in dog shows or the fish fishing, topics Red delighed in, I would myself reading his column anyway, discovering different characters who seemed to people Red's name, and laughing at the subtle characterizations of many stories he had about them.

His images and his precise use of the English language made his writing special, but it was his sense of humor that most distinguished his work. He was the rare sports journalist who neither took himself, nor sports, too seriously. That's what I love about him.

Red's writers live sedentary, quiet lives. Sports-

[illegible]

love writing about sports.

Red Smith was the most beloved sportswriter of his time. At his peak he was on 90 newspapers, with 20 million readers, was the cover of Newsweek magazine, and was the most popular man in America.

Ernest Hemingway even put Red Smith in one of his novels. In Papa's book, "Across the River and into the Trees," he described a despondent colonel who "poured another glass of Valpolicella and then started to read the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

"He would take the pills, he thought. But the hell with the pills. . . . He was reading Red Smith, and he liked him very much."

~~~~~

Peeter Golembok's most recent book is "Bats," with Davey Johnson, manager of the New York Mets. He wrote this review for The New York Times.

[illegible]

The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. And much, much more.

Monday:  
Eurobonds/International Credit  
- and World Stocks in Review.  
Tuesday: International Stock Market  
and Futures and Options.  
Wednesday: International Money  
Thursday: Wall Street Watch.  
Friday: Technology.  
Saturday:  
Economic Scene/Business Profile  
Wednesday/Thursday/Friday:  
Business People.  
Tuesday through Saturday:  
Currency Markets/Euromarkets.

Personal Investing  
on the second Monday  
of every month.  
And the latest financial  
figures every day.

# Toronto

Canadian stock index

|                   |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 987 Aft. Price    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1311 Action       | 55  | 55  | 55  | 55  | 55  |
| 1312 Action       | 55  | 55  | 55  | 55  | 55  |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. A  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. B  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. C  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. D  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. E  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. N  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. O  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. P  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. T  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. U  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. V  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. W  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. X  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. Y  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. Z  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AD | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. AL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. AN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. AP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. AS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. AZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. BO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1300 Aft. Ind. BS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. BZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CD | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CF | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CG | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CH | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CI | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CJ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CM | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. CZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DD | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DF | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DG | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DH | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DI | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DJ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DM | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. DZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. ED | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EF | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EG | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EH | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EI | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EJ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EM | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. ER | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. ES | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. ET | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. EZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FD | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FF | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FG | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FH | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FI | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FJ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FM | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FV | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FW | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FX | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FY | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. FZ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GB | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GC | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GD | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GF | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GG | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GH | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GI | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GJ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GM | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GN | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GQ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1300 Aft. Ind. GT | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |     |

**Sports News,  
Pages 10 and 11**

### *Tourists' Tea at No. 1*

[illegible]

Steve McQueen, who in 1980, has been honored with the Hollywood Walk of Fame star, and the director's son, Conan, and daughter, McQueen-Plattner.

The media magazine *Rolling Stone* is buying the home of Dr. Jesse Stein, psychiatrist and creator of the "Schizoid Club," the Los Angeles Times newspaper said informed sources. The magazine, which was in 1981 "was asking \$100 for the 1927 mansion," the sources said. The house was owned by Fred Nihilus, who directed recent films as "The Mark of the Three Musketeers" and "Satan and the Holy Women."

□

Tickets were being sold for changing bands for \$1,000, the same as the \$1,000 for the first time to Los Angeles from the Los Angeles Convention Center Friday night by the Arab world's top female singer, Dalida, for \$1,000. A Royal Festival spokesman said: "This is the first on-the-bill listing we've ever for anyone."

The Swiss actor Marcel Schell, 56, who played a doctor in the 1960s, has reportedly married a 31-year-old actress, Natalia Andriani, who played his wife in the film *Les Femmes d'Alger*. He affirmed that an actor had been

**Defying**

[illegible]